

Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$5 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

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THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same reasons, and to the same extent and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called "the conscription and exemption acts."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be subject to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions of regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall cause commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 19th day of May, 1862. Provided, That when a Quaker shall have paid the sum of one hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, on horse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct, and he may call into active service, or may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe the rules for their return, and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, he and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair.

We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.

Lots ladies' calf-skin Booties.

Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes.

June 23, 1863 J. F. BETT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK ALPACCA, BLUE FLANNELS, SPIRAL COTTONS black and white, BLEACHED SHIRTING.

June 23, 1863 J. S. PHILLIPS.

Copartnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will continue to be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec 9, 1862

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Braxley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862.

The History of North Carolina.

Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface, conceded that it contained numerous inaccuracies and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various chapters of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field of arms.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain, JOHN H. WHEELER, Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1862.

NOTICE TO Conscripots and Militia Officers of the 8th Congressional District.

In obedience to General Order, No. 14, and General Order, No. 15, issued by Col. Peter Mallett, Col. Commandant of Conscripots for North Carolina, Colonels of Militia will on the 20th of August, 1863, enroll all persons liable to conscription under the recent Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, and all persons so enrolled, will report themselves to the enrolling officer and Medical Board, at the following times and places, to wit:

CLEVELAND COUNTY—91st Regiment, Colonel Logan, Tuesday the 25th, and Wednesday the 26th of August, 9th Regiment, Colonel Elliott, Thursday 27th, and Friday the 28th of August.

LAMONE COUNTY—88th Regiment, Colonel Ramsour, Monday 31st August and Tuesday 1st September.

GASTON COUNTY—87th Regiment, Col. Hand, Thursday 30th, and Friday the 31st of September.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY—85th Regiment, Col. Maxwell, Monday the 7th and Tuesday the 8th of September, 8th Regiment, Colonel Brown, Wednesday 9th and Thursday 10th September.

CABARRUS COUNTY—84th Regiment, Colonel Barnhart, Friday 11th and Saturday 12th September.

UNION COUNTY—82d Regiment, Col. McCain, Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th, 119th Regiment Colonel Mullis, Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th September.

ROWAN COUNTY—76th Regiment, Col. Bradshaw, Saturday the 20th and Sunday 21st September, 120th Regiment, Col. Locke, Tuesday 22d and Wednesday 23d September.

CATAWBA COUNTY—80th Regiment, Colonel Forney, Friday 24th and Saturday 26th September.

This call includes all who shall have become 18 or over before the 20th of August, 1862, and all who are under 45 on that day, whether residents of any other portion of the State, or of any State, or claiming to be a citizen of any foreign State or Power, all who received exemptions as the owner or owners of (20) twenty negroes, and so much of the Exemption Act of October, 1862, as relates to overseers has been repealed by the act of May, 1863, to which the attention of all desiring the exemption of overseers is called. All persons discharged from the Army from any cause, or by any authority since the last enrollment, all persons to whom temporary exemptions were granted by the Examining Board, and all persons permitted by the Enrolling Officer to remain at home till further notice persons exempted or detailed on any work for the State of North Carolina, or any department thereof, will be required to attend and exhibit the evidence of exemption or detail. This call does not include persons exempted by the Examining Board on account of physical disability, (unless the disability is such as to prevent them from being able to perform any manual labor, or any other service, as above mentioned,) nor persons detailed for a limited time through the Conscription Office, at Raleigh, provided the disability is such as to prevent them from being able to perform any manual labor, or any other service, and the parties are actually and diligently engaged in the business for which they were detailed.

Colonels will return the Rolls to the Enrolling Officer, made out by Companies, with the full names plainly written, without omission or alteration, on large size paper, only written on one side, with one column of names near the left margin, the balance of the page blank for remarks. If the Colonels have any reason to suspect that these persons holding exemptions from the Enrolling Officer, or the Examining Board, are entitled to them, obtained through fraud or mistake, or that there are persons properly exempted by charging more than 75 per cent, by quitting or neglecting the business or profession for which they are exempted, or by engaging in any other pursuit, especially speculation and extortion, they will make a separate roll of them, and have them together with sworn evidence before the enrolling Officer. Reasonable notice must be given to all such persons, and they may be ordered to remain at home till after that time, by whomsoever granted, and the parties sent to camp as conscripts, without delay. Conscripts sent to camp will have choice of regiments as far as practicable, and the expenses of the service will allow. All soldiers who have been transferred to Salisbury Hospital, and permitted to return home, will promptly report to Dr. Hall, at Salisbury, or be arrested and treated as deserters.

The Enrolling Officer asks the aid of all officers of the militia, and of all good citizens in executing the law, and in raising men to drive the foul invaders from our soil.

JESSE R. McLEAN, Capt. and En. Officer 8th Co. District.

JAVAN BRYAN, Ass't Sur., C. S. A., W. H. HARRINGTON, M. D., J. R. ELLIS, M. D., Aug 17, 1863.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro, N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 14th of August next.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:—Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$20; English Tuition, \$30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal Music, \$12 50; Oil Painting, \$30; Drawing, \$12 50; French, Painting, \$15; Ancient and Modern Languages, each \$12 50.

For further particulars apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, June 30, 1863 2m-pd.

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.

A. H. GRIFFITH, C. E. BELL, July 13, 1863

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c. for sale at this Office.

Printing promptly executed to order.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.

Subscribers visiting the different parts of the State, by my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 5 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent bonds will be furnished as stated.

Good citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton RATHER than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, March 24, 1863

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance—6 months \$3.

Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

PROVISIONS.—There is an abundance of provisions in the country, and yet those who are non-producers are in want. Why is this? Is it possible that the farmer is holding his grain back for a higher price? Is not the present price sufficient to satisfy the most avaricious man? If those who have provisions to spare continue to hold on to it and refuse to sell, they will not only bring calamities upon the country, but upon themselves. It is admitted on all hands that the crop of Wheat is larger this year than for many years past, and why is it that flour cannot be had in abundance, and why is the price so high? There is no good cause for scarcity in market or high prices. We can never gain our independence while extortion in that way is practised.

THE WAY THEY RETALIATE.—Wherever the yankees get possession of a section of our country, they take the property of true southern men and either destroy it or give it to the disloyal men in the neighborhood. The miserable Tories and deserters, after carrying on their treason rather secretly, show their hand openly as soon as the yankees get into their neighborhood and help to destroy true men's property. Now we submit if it is right to allow these secret enemies to remain in the country until the enemy comes. Should they not be arrested at once and placed in confinement. The Government established a prison at Salisbury for this purpose, and many disloyal men were arrested and confined there, but a howl was raised about military tyranny, and some lawyers busied themselves in getting up habeas corpus writs, until our authorities abandoned the effort to suppress disloyalty in that way. It has been compelled to resort to powder and shot. If no interference had been made with the management of the Salisbury prison, we should not now be compelled to withdraw troops from the Virginia army to suppress disloyalty.

Abraham Lincoln, the ruler of the yankee nation, has written a letter to a Mr Conkling in Springfield, Illinois, in reply to one inviting him to attend a Union meeting in that city. There are two sentences in the letter which we invite the particular attention of those who think the war can be closed by proposing to compromise with the enemy. Here is what Lincoln says:

"I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all."

This is what Lincoln himself says, and yet we hear men who profess to be true southern men, proposing that North-Carolina shall open negotiations with the Lincoln Government for an "honorable peace." Every man in the South is for an honorable peace, but it is plain to any one who is not a Tory that the only peace which would be honorable to southern people, is that based on separation from the yankees forever. The Confederate Government has been anxious to make peace on this basis ever since the war commenced. All we ask is to be let alone. If Lincoln will withdraw his thieving, murdering soldiers from our soil, we shall have peace at once.

In the letter alluded to, Lincoln says he is in favor of freeing the negroes, and justifies his emancipation proclamation. Confiscation of the farms and all other property in the South, and the subjugation or extermination of southern men, is the leading idea with Lincoln, and he is unwilling to make peace until convinced that he cannot succeed in such schemes. And the only way to convince him that he never can succeed is for the South to show a united front and a determination never to submit. Every man who shows a disposition to stop the war short of complete independence, is helping to prolong the war.

WHY METHUSELAH GOT SO OLD.—We were upon the streets a few evenings since, and heard a most novel explanation of the astounding great age of the above named character. A number of men were talking of the recent conscript call, and its effect upon the people, when an old worthy remarked—"Well, Mr—, I have studied a long while about it, and just now determined why Methuselah got to be so old. You see, in his day there was a conscript law, and every time a new call was made old Methuselah ran his age up a hundred years—just enough to keep him out of the conscript. A heap of men in these days are playing the same dodge."

We could not help thinking to ourselves that the old gentleman was quite right, and that men in these days grow old alarmingly fast. One or two of our acquaintances that were only 36 two years ago, are now 46—grown ten years in two! Verily, the war "hrought out great wonders, such as were not seen under the sun before. We are very much afraid some of these gentlemen will die of old age before they have a turn at a second wife.

THE TITHE LAW.

The Raleigh Standard has pronounced the tithelaw "unusual, oppressive and unjust." The Fayetteville Observer, in justification of the law, replies to the Standard in an able and convincing article, from which we make the following extract:

But is the law "unusual, oppressive and unjust?" We propose to discuss that question with the Standard.

Unusual, in the present day, we admit it to be. Oppressive, too, so far as all taxes are oppressive, and no farther. Unjust, we deny that it is. We are not aware that the Standard has stated any grounds on which it contends that the law is oppressive and unjust. So that our work is, not to combat any arguments against the law, but to show its equality, as compared with other taxes.

But first a word as to the origin of this system of taxation. That which is now denounced by one of the Standard's favorite candidates for Congress as an "odious Jew law," and by the Standard itself as "oppressive and unjust," is but the same kind of tax as the first one of which we read, either in sacred or profane history—the tax laid by God himself upon the Jews. It is true that before that, Abraham had given to Melchizedek, King of Salem, a tithe of the spoils he had taken in battle; but that was a voluntary offering to "the priest of the most high God." The first tax, as we have said, was a tax in kind of a tithe (or tenth) of all the produce of the lands, of the trees, and of the flocks. See Leviticus, 27th chapter, 30th verse. May it not be one of the causes of the terrible vengeance now inflicted upon this land, that we have not only departed from the original ordinances of God, but accustomed ourselves to speak of them with irreverence, as odious and unjust?

But is the law unjust? How unjust? We suppose it is meant that it lays upon the farming interest a proportion of taxes larger than is laid upon other interests or pursuits. Let us see how this is.

The tithelaw does not reach the poor man or woman of the country. Every one is entitled first to receive for his or her own use 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 100 bushels of corn (or 50 bushels of wheat); also 20 bushels of peas or beans. Here is, at present market rates, nearly a thousand dollars worth of produce of the farm upon which no tax whatever is levied. It is evidently more than many poor families make, and enough to bread a good sized family; and as for meats, the tax is one-tenth of all the bacon estimated at 60 lbs. of bacon to 100 lbs. of pork, whereas 100 lbs. of pork will make nearly 70 lbs. of bacon besides the parts not cured into bacon. So that out of every 100 lbs. of pork some 15 or 20 lbs. are unfaxed. On cattle the tithelaw is not laid—it is 1 per cent only on the value.

It is manifest from this statement, (for the accuracy of which see the law itself,) that the tithelaw does not reach the poorer class of farmers; though from the manner in which the matter is handled by some, it might be supposed that it was to protect this class from oppression and injustice that the law is denounced and its repeal demanded. The law operates only upon the larger farmers, who make a surplus to sell, and who are not taxed in any other way by the law; that is, neither their lands nor their negroes, nor their incomes from the sale of the surplus productions of their farms, are taxed. This tithelaw is therefore the only way in which these well-to-do farmers are called upon to contribute to the support of the government and the war; and it is the only way in which their land and negroes can be taxed. The constitution forbids the taxing of lands and negroes till a census is taken: a census cannot be taken during the war. Consequently, but for this tithelaw, land and negroes, the great wealth of the South, would escape taxation at all. Is this the object of the Standard? We cannot believe it, however much it may be the object of some interested persons who are endeavoring to excite public prejudice against the law.

Is it intended that the amount of the tax is unjust by comparison with the taxes upon other property and business? Let our readers examine the law and see how heavily every other business, and all descriptions of property are taxed, and we think they will come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that the tithelaw on farmers is less than the average of other taxes on property, production and income. And be it observed that these small farmers are the only class altogether exempted from taxation, except salaries under \$1000 and incomes up to \$500. Everything else, everybody else, is taxed.

The tithelaw is just to the soldier in the army, because it does not tax his land which is lying idle at home, but only taxes the surplus productions of those at home. It is just to him also, because it will furnish a certain and it is hoped adequate supply of food for his support in the army, instead of the inadequate rations he has heretofore been often obliged to submit to. And only think of it, people at home are raising a clamor against a law which is enacted expressly to provide food for the soldiers in the army!

The law is a wise and a just one for the reason also, that it is part of a system intended to put an end to speculation in provisions. It is well known that men have accumulated princely fortunes by going over the country and buying up things which they knew the government was compelled to have, and after getting a monopoly making the government pay enormous prices. This will now be stopped, and along with it, in a measure, the progressive inflation of the currency and of prices, and the temptation which so many otherwise good men give way to, to hoard up their supplies under the heretofore certain expectation of a rise in prices. Neither the speculator nor the producer will hereafter be sure of a great customer who will be compelled to buy of them at any price, however extravagant.

Again: The government will be saved by this tithelaw, from the necessity of issuing one or two hundred millions more of treasury notes. Those notes, coming upon an already redundant currency, would necessarily still further depreciate Confederate money, and thus add to present evils and entail a still heavier debt upon posterity. It is the interest of every man to keep down that debt and to put a stop to further depreciation; therefore it is the interest of every man to sustain this

SOLDIERS' SENTIMENTS.

The soldiers of the 48th N. C. Regiment, in camp near Fredericksburg, Va., held a meeting recently and passed resolutions in opposition to the course of certain persons at home who are embarrassing the Government and injuring the Southern cause. There are three companies from Union county and one from Iredell in the 48th Regiment, and we therefore copy the resolutions in order that the people of those counties may see what their brave men in the field say. The resolutions were reported by a committee of fifteen, only six of whom were commissioned officers. The privates had a voice in this meeting certain.

After the reading of the preamble and resolutions to a full meeting, Lieut. Col. S. H. Walkup being called upon, responded in a brief but cheerful speech, whereupon the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by acclamation.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, We have heard with much mortification that public meetings have been held in some counties in North Carolina, in which resolutions have been passed taking a gloomy and discouraging view of our existing controversy with the North, calling for a General Convention of all the States, and some even favoring a reconstruction of the old Union, and in one county, proposing to resist the collection of the Tax in Kind imposed by the Confederate Government; and, whereas, we have seen these resolutions published in the North Carolina Standard, a paper having an extensive circulation in said State, not only without a disapproving comment by the Editor, but with evident marks of approbation. And, whereas, such action, if suffered to pass without rebuke will place the Old North State in a false position both at home and abroad, and misrepresent her real character. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizen soldiers of North Carolina in the 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, disclaim and denounce the sentiments expressed in said resolutions, so far as they represent the hopeless and our controversy, the policy of a General Convention with the North, or the reconstruction of the Old Union, and the resistance to paying taxes, as unwise and unpatriotic, calculated to produce dissension and disorder in the army and at home, and bring contempt upon our loyal State and among our Southern sister States; that it gives aid and comfort to our enemy, and blunts our reasonable expectations of being recognized by European Powers, as a free, united and independent people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all parties, meetings and conventions that propose peace upon any other terms than that of a final and eternal separation of the Confederate States from the United States. We spurn with scorn and contempt the proposition of submission and reconstruction as cowardly and pusillanimous as that would be disgraceful in the eyes of the world, who have been forced to look upon us with wonder and admiration.

Resolved, That in our late reverses, we prostrate our cause for despondency, but so far from considering our cause hopeless, we feel the strongest faith in the certainty of our speedy success; that we have an abiding confidence that there are more for us than against us, for we believe that God is with us, that his guardian angel is encamped about our host, and therefore, that our ultimate victory is sure.

Resolved, That the publication of such resolutions as is above referred to in journals so extensively circulated as the N. C. Standard, without a disapproving comment and with apparent endorsement, is promotive of evil only and evil continually, and merits the stern rebuke of every one of the patriotic sons of North Carolina, who are aspersed and misrepresented by such unjust and cowardly insinuations upon their loyalty, their good faith and courage.

Resolved, That we feel the utmost confidence in the honesty, ability, integrity and patriotism of President Davis, Gen. Lee and Governor Vance, and feel assured that the destinies of the republic, the army and State of North Carolina, are safe in their hands.

PUT THEIR NAMES ON THE ROLL OF HONOR.—Mr John Henry Fuller, living eight miles the other side of Leesburg, on the stage road to Hillsborough, is the soldier's friend, and carries a heart in the right place. Keeping a dinner house for stage passengers, [and his table can't be beaten] he charges about one-half exacted by village hotels that give you nothing to eat, and as for soldiers, he rarely charges them any thing. He sometimes sends wounded soldiers to Danville without charge, a distance of forty miles. Mr Fuller is the right sort of a man—may God continue to bless him.

Dr Algernon Coleman, of Halifax county, Va., is another man found with a heart, and that in the right place. He has never sold corn to soldiers families higher than six dollars a barrel, and wheat at \$1 50 per bushel. He has not only done this, but hauled the grain to mill, had it ground and delivered to the soldiers' families at their own doors. This is the way to whip the Yankees and conquer independence. Deliver us from the rich Shylock who fattens on the blood of the poor and who deserves to swing on the same limb with Lincoln.—Milton Chronicle.

We wish the "roll of honor" could be swelled up with the names of 50,000 of such men; but we fear that many are getting their names on the extortioner's roll.

OHIO SPELLING.—Among the letters captured at Winchester, Va., was one from a Yankee girl at Somerville, Ohio, to her sweetheart in the army. The following is an extract:

You ort to see some Robs letters that Tom Brot hum With him What they Bin Rita to that galls and if i'd get hot, of sum of them Scotch buses how i would tar ther bar for Kw i am a gud unjon gal as ever you seeen you ort to see how them Rebel husseys Spell you Kin hardly Read it them Spell the Darndest Wards you did ever Seen i mus Klose nose but Remine you ever Measted Wif til death.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The following is a copy of a "Massachusetts circular." It submits the terms as the least on which the North would submit to stop this war:

"Conditions of Peace required of the Confederate States.—Article 1. Unconditional submission to the Government of the U. States.

Art. 2. To deliver up one hundred of the arch traitors to be hung.

Art. 3. To put on record the names of all others who have been traitorous to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever.

Art. 4. The property of all traitors to be confiscated, to pay the damage.

Art. 5. The seceded States to pay all the balance of the expense, and restore all stolen property.

Art. 6. The payment of debts due to Northerners, and indemnities for all indignities to persons, loss of time, life and property.

Art. 7. The removal of the cause of all our difficulties, which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

Art. 8. Until a full compliance with all of the above terms, the so-called Confederate States to be held and governed as United States territory.

The above is the least that an indulgent people will accept; outraged as they have been by the foulest, most heinous and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history." So say the yankees.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—About sixty persons, chiefly the heads of families and residents of this city and vicinity, who are believed to be aiders and abettors of the rebellion, or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered by Gen. Ewing to remove from the District. The list includes many of the wealthiest and most influential families in this vicinity. Their houses will be taken for the families of Union refugees.

A number of orders for the removal of leading sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

Washington Hunt addressed a large meeting at Lookport, N. Y., on the 4th, in opposition to the abolition policy of the administration and in favor of restoring the Union. A petition was presented to Lincoln asking him to revoke his proclamation, &c. The proceedings of the meeting were adopted with enthusiasm.

The N. Y. World says the crops in the West are greatly damaged by frost. The wheat is all secured, but the corn crop is cut off twenty per cent. Two-thirds of the tobacco crop will be saved, while Northern grown cotton is utterly destroyed. This last frost will prove a costly disaster to the West. It will subtract ten millions from the wealth of the country.

OUR SEACOAST CITIES.—During the Revolutionary war there was not a single seaboard city which was not in possession of the enemy. Some of them, New York for example, they took and held during the whole seven years. And they might have held them for seventy without affecting the vitality of the cause of independence. The British themselves were aware of this, and when the war of 1812 began, the Duke of Wellington advised the British Cabinet that it was useless to attempt the conquest of America, that nothing could be done beyond capturing a few seaboard or river cities, and that beyond the immediate neighborhood of the great rivers no permanent foothold could be gained in the extensive and sparsely settled territory of the interior. The progress of the war of 1812 proved the accuracy of the Duke's counsel and the same is true now of the South. It would have been better for us, in our opinion, if we had never attempted to hold Vicksburg, or any of our Mississippi or seaboard cities. We are not certain but it would be true wisdom at once to evacuate those which remain, and at least save our soldiers and munitions of war. Some of these cities have been a positive injury to the Confederate cause, with their blockade running and Yankee trade. But we must economize our soldiers. We must not suffer any more of them to fall into Yankee traps and pitfalls.

ARTIFICIAL "SIAMSE TWINS."—A curious experiment was lately made at Strasburg to effect the union of two animals, so that they might, to a certain degree, have a life in common. It was, indeed, producing artificially what nature produced spontaneously in those phenomena, the Siamese twins. Two white rats of the Albino species were selected for the experiment. An incision was made in the right side of the one, and on the left of the other, engaging the skin and the cellular tissue under it. The surfaces of the two wounds were kept closely together by sutures and bandages, until the sixth day, when union by the first intention was found to have taken place. They then walked side by side, being united by a fleshy band. An attempt to poison both by the mouth of one did not succeed, but an injection thrown into the jugular vein of one animal was found to have entered the superficial femoral veins of the other, showing clearly that an intimate vascular union had already taken place between them.